

# PROCESS SPECIFICATION

PROCESS SPECIFICATION NUMBER: ERA-1007
412 Auxiliary Fuel Tanks
FABRICATION AND INSTALLATION OF THE PUMP MOUNTING PLATE

PREPARED BY:

DATE: 1/22/87

John E. Stanley MESH PLASTICS LTD.

## APPROVALS

which hand doubly spine spine spine spine spine spine spine spine spine state that does not been spine	Marie Sans Rich Bert Unit State Special Specia		I
MANUFACTURING	QUALITY CONTROL	ENGINEERING	The state and state they part state state gran state spent state
Berell W. Vicher	John Elt	Los 1. E.	MESH
L7 Larver	Llavid K Menoho	Wally	ERA
			Them deput them them them them them them them the



## PROCESS SPECIFICATION

Scope:

This specification outlines the requirements

for fabricating and installing the Pump Mounting

Plate for the 412 Auxiliary Fuel Tanks.

Conformation:

This specification does not conform to any

existing government specification.

Subcontractors:

MESH PLASTICS, LTD. of Lake Charles, Louisiana,

or its subcontractor shall be the only subcontractors qualified to construct the FRP requirements and shall comply with this process specification. Any deviations or variations are to be submitted to ERA for approval with proper documentation prior to

fabrication.

Conflicts:

In the event of a conflict with engineering

drawing(s) and this specification, the

drawing(s) shall govern.

Fabrication and installation of the Pump Mounting Plate for the

412 Auxiliary Fuel Tanks

1			<u>Approvals</u>				1	
Rev	Date	Pages			Quality		Engine	
	and the second of the second o		MESH_	ERA	MESH	ERA	MESH	ERA,
IR	1/22/87	ALL	ob-R	PL	l E J	Mush	Book	
1	<u> </u>							
	• ,							
•				<b>[</b>				
	<u> </u> 		<b> </b>	<b>*</b>				
					**************************************			
)				1		<u> </u>		
	<u> </u>		<u>L</u>			l <u> </u>	<u> </u>	

## MATERIALS

MATERIAL NAME MANUFACTURER Resin Derakane 470-36 Dow Chemical Midland, MI Promoter Cobalt Napthenate AKZO Chemie New Brunswick, NJ Accelerator Dimethylaniline Buffalo Colors West Paterson, NJ MEKP Catalyst Hi Point 90 Witco Chemical Richmond, CA Lupersol DHD 9 Lucidol Chemical Buffalo, NY Mold Release PVA Rexco Carpenteria, CA Cerea Mold Release Wax Ceara Products, Inc. Denver, CO UV Inhibitor UV-9 Industrial Chemicals

PAGE 2 of 14

Atlanta, GA

<b>DATE</b> 6/26/95	ENGINEEF	RING ORE	DER	<b>E.O. No.</b> A — 1	SHT. 1_OF_1
	PROCESS S  DD ALT P/N FC LASS MAT (M12	R 3/4 & 1		ENTERED ON	FFECTED  O 7  I COMPUTER BY  ATE:  "E"
3/4 oz TYPE "E"	GLASS MAT.	M113-3/4 OR M127-3/4	oz C	VICHITA FA	ALLS, TX <i>.</i> ED
1 1/2 oz TYPE "	E" GLASS MAT.	OR	1/2 c	oz CERTA VICHITA FA OZ CERTA VICHITA FA	ALLS, TX. AINTEED

ERA PS 1007

REVIR

**DATE** 1/22/87

MATERIALS

<u>MATERIAL</u> <u>NAME</u> <u>MANUFACTURER</u>

Putty filler Aerosil Dequesa Corp. (Amorphous Fumed Silica) Teterboro, NJ

Cabosil Cabot Corp.
Boston, MA

Milled Fibers 731 ED Owens-Corning Anderson, SC

3/4 oz Type `E' glass mat M113 - 3/4 oz. Certainteed Wichita Falls, TX

10 mil 'C' glass, or Modiglass Reichold Chemical Bremen, OH

Manville Glass Manville Corp.

Denver, CO

10 mil 'A' glass veil Surglass Superior Glass

Bremen, OH

Inorganic Microspheres Q-Cell 200 PQ Corp.

Valley Forge, Pa.

ERA PS 1007

Grinding Discs

REV IR

DATE 1/22/87

MANUFACTURER

Industrial Chemicals

MATERIALS

MATERIAL NAME

Paraffinated Styrene TF-100

Atlanta, GA

36 Grit Type D 60 Grit Type C

80 Grit Type C

Mold surface Black Tooling Gel G

Rigid Polyurethane Foam P-2045 STD

Glidden

3M Corp.

Isotech Int'l Houston, Tex.

St. Paul, MN

## A. FABRICATION

- 1) Inspect molds for defects (ie. chips, cracks, crazing, etc. ...). DO Not proceed until any defect is corrected.
- 2) Apply mold release agent(s) according to manufacturer's instructions to molds.
- 3) Apply layer of 10 mil veil to mold surface. Saturate completely with Derakane 470–36 resin containing UV inhibitor. Deaerate with serrated rollers. THIS STEP IS USED ONLY ON MOLD A. ALL FOLLOWING STEPS APPLY TO MOLDS A & B.
- 4) Apply one layer of 3/4 oz. type E glass mat. Saturate completely with Derakane 470-36 resin containing UV inhibitor. Deaerate with serrated rollers.
- 5) Apply second layer of 3/4 oz. type E glass mat. Saturate completely with Derakane 470-36 resin containing UV inhibitor. Deaerate with serrated rollers.
- 6) Apply third layer of 3/4 oz. type E glass mat. Saturate completely with Derakane 470-36 resin containing UV inhibitor. Deaerate with serrated rollers.
- 7) Allow laminate to exotherm and cool down. Trim excess laminate that protrudes from mold.
- 8) Fill stiffener void with paste made from 2 parts Derakane 470-36 resin containing UV inhibitor and three parts Q-Cell 200.
- 9) Allow to exotherm and cool down. Sand excess smooth.
- 10) Apply one layer of 3/4 oz. type E glass mat. Saturate completely with Derakane 470-36 resin containing UV inhibitor. Deaerate with serrated rollers.
- 11) Clamp both molds together before resin gels. Allow to cure for 4 hours.
- 12) Remove sump plate from mold and trim to final dimensions. Cut holes.
- 13) Check thickness at 12 locations. Throw out high and low and record average. Thickness shall not be less than .180"
- 14) Sand an area 2" around the top surface of the plate using 36 grit type D discs. Scuff an area 1" beyond that with 40 grit DA paper.

## B. INSTALLATION

- 1) Check for proper alignment. Secure pump mounting plate using putty in 3 or 4 small areas around edge. Allow to set until putty hardens.
- 2) Pour 2 part Urethane expansion foam in areas around pump mounting plate that is not bonded by putty, allowing foam to flow into the cavity between the stiffener and the tank wall. Repeat until cavity is full and foam is cozing out of voids around plate. Allow foam to set and harden. (Approximately 1 hour.)
- 3) Trim excess foam off even with the pump mounting plate. Re-scuff areas contaminated by foam with 36 grit type D discs.
- 4) Check for proper alignment in tank and putty in place. Allow to cure.
- 5) Drill hole and install nut insert according to Process Spec. 1013.
- 6) Apply one layer of 3/4 oz. type E glass mat lapping 1-1/2" on the plate and on the tank wall. Saturate completely with Derakane 470-36 resin containing UV inhibitor. Deaerate with serrated rollers.
- 7) Apply second layer of 3/4 oz. type E glass mat lapping 1-1/2" on the plate and the tank wall. Saturate completely with Derakane 470-36 resin containing UV inhibitor. Deareate with serrated rollers.
- 8) Apply third layer of 3/4 oz. type E glass mat lapping 1-1/2" on the plate and the tank wall. Saturate completely with Derakane 470-36 resin containing UV inhibitor. Deaerate with serrated rollers.
- 9) Apply fourth layer of 3/4 oz. type E glass mat lapping 1-1/2" on the plate and the tank wall. Saturate completely with Derakane 470-36 resin containing UV inhibitor. Deaerate with serrated rollers.
- 10) Apply one layer of 10 mil veil over the wet mat, making sure the veil extends over all mat fibers. Saturate with Derakane 470-36 resin containing UV inhibitor. Deaerate with serrated rollers.
- 11) Allow to cure for a minimum of 4 hours.

PAGE 6 of 14

#### INSPECTION

It is the purpose of the inspection to verify that each part has been fabricated in accordance with and meets the requirements of this specification.

RESPONSIBILITIES: It is the responsibility of the fabricator to make

available to ERA Helicopter or his authorized representative any or all of the following:

Records: Records pertaining to the part(s) being purchased

shall be supplied when requested. These may include:

Materials specifications Equipment drawings or mold jiq

Materials test results.

Dimensional verification reports.

Rework and repair reports.

#### MATERIALS:

Raw materials used for laminates shall be virgin materials and shall be free of contaminants as described on pgs. 12, 13, 14, and 15.

FABRICATED PARTS:

The part to be inspected shall be properly located and positioned, and shall be in condition to permit safe and thorough inspection. Reasonable means shall be provided to permit the inspector to visually examine the entire inner and outer surfaces of the part.

Allowable defects are listed on pgs. 10 and 11.

The following inspection tools and equipment shall be made available for use by the inspector.

Barcol hardness tester.
Acetone squeeze bottle with acetone.
Extension cord with ground fault switch.
A vapor tight inspection light.
Thickness gauge.

PAGE 7 of 14

#### INSPECTION

TEST OF FINISHED PARTS:

The following basic tests shall be included as a minimum in the Acceptance Inspection.

Barcol Hardness Test - A test of resin cure shall be made in accordance with ASTM D2583. Take 10 readings, discard highest and lowest, average the remaining readings. Minimum acceptable average reading is 30.

Surface Cure Test - An acetone test shall be used to detect surface inhibition on surfaces exposed to air during cure. The procedure that shall be used is the following: rub a few drops of acetone on the surface and check for tackiness after the acetone has evaporated. Persistent tackiness indicates incomplete cure.

Dimensions - The inspector shall be provided with copies of all approved drawings or mold jigs.

## OTHER APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS:

## ASTM Standards

- C 581-74-Test Method for Chemical Resistance of Thermosetting Resins Used in Glass Fiber Reinforced Structures.
- D 638-77a-Test method for Tensile Properties of Plastics.
- D 790-71-Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials.
- D 883-78a-Definitions of Terms Relating to Plastics.
- D 2583-75-Test Method for Identation Hardness of Rigid Plastics by Means of a Barcol Impressor.

PAGE 8 of 14

## ALLOWABLE DEFECTS

Manus ammen selating states, captured before Medical additional and a second selations and a second selation and a second selection and a second selation	Surface inspected
Defect	
Cracks(through part)	None
Crazing	Max dimension 1/2 in., max
(fine surface cracks)	density 5 per sq. ft. min a in apart
Blisters(rounded	an an parties to
elevations of the	Max 1/4 in., dia x 1/8 in.
laminate surface over bubbles)	high, max 1 per sq ft, min 2 in apart
Wrinkles and solid blisters	Max deviation, 20% of wall thickness but not exceeding 1/8 in.
Pits(craters in the laminate surface)	Max dimensions, 1/8 in dia x 1/16 in deep, max density 10 per sq. ft.
Surface porosity(pin- holes or pores in the laminate)	Max dimensions, 1/16 in dia x 1/16 in deep, max density 10 per sq. ft.
Chips	Max dimension of break, 1/4 in, and thickness no greater than 20 percent of wall thickness, max density 1 per sq ft
Dry spot(nonwetted reinforcing)	Max dimension, 2 sq in. per sq ft
Entrapped air (bubbles or voids in the laminate)	1/8 in. max dia, 4 per sq in. max density; 1/16 in. max dia. 10 per sq in. max density

PAGE 9 of 14

REV

DATE 1/22/87

ALLOWABLE DEFECTS

Defect
Exposed Glass
None

Burned Areas
None

Exposure of cut edges
None

Scratches
Max length 1 in. max depth 0.010 in.

Foreign Matter

1/16 in.dia, max density 1 per sq ft

PAGE 10 of 14

## FIBERGLASS SURFACING MAT

### 1.0 Scope

- $1.1\,$  The scope of these procedures is to describe the visual, physical and mechanical parameters which characterize fiberglass surfacing mat used by the fabricator.
- 2.0 Definitions
- 2.1 Fiberglass Surfacing Mat A random arrangement of glass fibers bonded with a binder to form a thin porous mat which is supplied in roll form. Surfacing mat is usually used to reinforce the corrosion resistant resin rich liner on the inside of equipment and to provide a smooth surface on the exterior of equipment.
- 2.2 Binder Chemical treatment applied to the jackstraw arrangement of glass fibers to give the mat integrity. Specific binders are utilized to promote chemical compatibility with the various laminating resins used.
- 2.3 Slugs Unfiberized beads of glass.
- 3.0 Requirements
- 3.1 Visual Requirements Each roll of fiberglass surfacing mat shall be inspected to insure it is consistent in color, texture and appearance. Any holes, cuts or visual irregularities shall be removed from the mat prior to or during fabrication.
- 3.1.1 Slugs Mat which contains more than four slugs per 100 lineal feet is rejectable.
- 3.1.2 Wrinkles Crosswise wrinkles or waves that are visible at a 45 deg. angle and lengthwise wrinkles that can be readily flattened under pressure and that do not crease or change the dimensions of the mat are acceptable.
- 3.1.3 Wet Spots and Bar Marks The mat shall be free from these defects.
- 3.1.4 Delamination The mat shall not delaminate, i.e. shall not separate into layers in coming off the roll.

PAGE 11 of 14

#### FIBERGLASS SURFACING MAT

- 3.2 Physical Properties
- 3.2.1 Thickness The thickness of the mat in each roll shall be measured.
- 3.3 Packaging Requirement Packaging shall be visually inspected to assure proper labeling and that the package is free from damage that may render the mat unusable.
- 3.3.1 The mat shall be packaged in an unbroken carton as shipped from the mat manufacturer's factory. The mat used shall not be repackaged in the distribution of the mat after the manufacturer has shipped the mat.
- 3.4 Documentation It is the responsibility of the fabricator to maintain records showing the results of all material testing. This information shall show at a minimum, the following:
- (a) Form of material
- (b) Manufacturer
- (c) Manufacturer's product description including binder type (treatment)
- (d) Manufacturer's product code
- (e) Production date, if available, or production code on carton.
- (f) Property measured and value recorded
  - \* Visual inspection
  - \* Width
  - \* Thickness
  - \* Packaging
- (g) Job number (Internal Fabricator Control Number)
- (h) Fabricated part identification number

#### FIBERGLASS CHOPPED STRAND MAT

### 1.0 Scope

- 1.1 The scope of these procedures is to describe the visual, physical and mechanical parameters which characterize fiberglass chopped strand mat used by the fabricator.
- 2.0 Definitions
- 2.1 Chopped Strand Mat Chopped strand mat is made from randomly oriented glass strands which are held together in mat form using a binder. Each strand contains a sizing.
- 3.0 Requirements
- 3.1 Visual Requirements Each roll of chopped strand mat shall be inspected to insure it is consistent in color, texture and appearance. It shall be free from surface irregularities, fluffy masses, dirt spots or other foreign material; water spots, knots, binder spots larger than 2" in diameter, clumps of strands and tears of holes which may result form removal of defects.
- 3.2 Physical Requirements
- 3.2.1 Weight The square foot weight of the mat shall be measured for each carton of mat used. All specimens shall fall within the range specified for the product.
- 3.3 Packaging Requirement Packaging shall be visually inspected to assure proper labeling and that the package is free from damage that may render the mat unusable.
- 3.3.1 The mat shall be packaged in an unbroken carton as shipped from the mat manufacturer's factory. The mat used shall not be repackaged in the distribution of the mat after the manufacturer has shipped the mat.

PAGE 13 of 14

## FIBERGLASS CHOPPED STRAND MAT

- 3.4 Documentation It is the responsibility of the fabricator to maintain records showing the results of all material testing. This information shall show at a minimum, the following:
- (a) Form of material
- (b) Manufacturer
- (c) Manufacturer's product description including binder type (treatment)
- (d) Manufacturer's product code
- (e) Production date, if available, or production code on carton.
- (f) Property measured and value recorded
  - \* Visual inspection
  - \* Width
  - \* Thickness
  - \* Packaging
- (g) Job number (Internal Fabricator Control Number)
- (h) Fabricated part identification number

PAGE 14 of 14